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Democratic roosters will sell cheap this fall. There will be no crow in them.

Butler won't have a fence that will be found in good condition in November. They are all down and can't be repaired.

A forty-acre lot wouldn't begin to hold all the presidential candidates this year. There seems to be a little strife as to which shall have the tallest lightning rod.

Villard is hastening from the scenes of triumph in the far west, to the scenes on Wall street where the Northern Pacific stock is being hammered down to almost nothing.

The democratic factions of Ohio have a queer way of burying the hatchet. "They bury it in each others' head." They follow the example of the New York city democratic factions.

If France and China could only get up a little duel, it would furnish the Americans with a little amusement. Langtry has gone, Oscar Wilde has played out, and a game of ball between France and China would give us something to talk about.

Mr. George D. Robinson, the republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, sings bass in a Chicopee Sunday school. This is an offset to whatever there is bad in Mr. Robinson being a congressman, and will be a feather in his cap during the campaign.

The Beloit Free Press contradicts the report that Mr. Strong has resigned the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and says: "The Milwaukee Sentinel of this morning editorially states that Wm. B. Strong, Esq., has resigned as president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company. This is a mistake, probably growing out of an unreliable Denver dispatch published in the Sunday Chicago Tribune. Mr. Strong has not resigned."

We quite admire the courage of the Rev. Father Gleason, of St. Louis. When he was accused of some immoral conduct, and notwithstanding the weight of testimony seemed to be on his side, he was suspended from his parish and forbidden to take charge of any pulpits in the Catholic diocese. He took an appeal to Rome and was reinstated, and when his attorney in that city asked by cable if Father Gleason desired his own parish the cable carried to the "Eternal City" this laconic answer: "The old parish in preference even to a bishopric." That is clear grit that commands applause.

The senate sub-committee on labor and education have heard testimony coming from all the trades union in this country—twenty-four in number—the total membership being about 247,000. The membership of the unions are given as follows: "Amalgamated iron and steel workers, 42,000; coal miners, 30,000; cigar makers, 18,000; shoemakers, 17,000; typographical union, 15,000; iron molders, 14,000; locomotive engineers, 12,000; telegraphers and linemen, 13,000; bricklayers and stone-masons, 12,000; firemen, 11,000; carpenters, 6,700; railroad conductors, 7,000; glass workers, 7,000; lake seamen, 7,500; male spinners, 5,000; granite cutters, 8,000; boiler makers, 4,200; upholsterers, 3,500; German telegraphers, 3,000; metal workers, 2,000; stationary engineers, 2,700; harness makers, 1,500; horse shoers, 2,500. The losses which nearly all of these unions have sustained by strikes, aggregate millions of dollars. They have been a loss rather than a benefit to the members.

The national colored men's convention assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, on Tuesday. It is an important gathering because twenty-seven states are represented and 243 delegates compose the convention. Mr. Frederick Douglass, famous for eloquence and great personal triumph, was made permanent chairman of the convention. "There is no telling yet whether the convention will do anything of a practical value to the colored race. The leaders may aim for too much, but in this they have not the sympathy of Mr. Douglass. He is one of the most sensible men on the question of negro rights, to be found in this country. His great theory is to let the negro alone and allow him to work out his own political and social salvation. The negro can do this if he has a chance. Mr. Douglass does not believe in granting them any special privileges, and in this he is right. If the negroes were allowed to vote as they please without being intimidated or unduly influenced, and to work without molestation and receive pay for all they do, there could not be anything done to improve their condition. What they need, whether they ask any more or not, is to be 'let alone.'"

WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE?

The Gazette of September 23, cites Rev. Dr. Finley, of Ohio, as a staunch supporter of the Scott law. Against the "opinion" of this gentleman, allow me to quote another Ohio clergyman, Rev. H. L. Canfield: "It is true that the law has put into our public treasuries nearly two million dollars; but as to its working successfully in the interest of temperance and good order, the claim is utterly without foundation in truth. The demoralization and disorder caused by the sale and use of intoxicating liquors were never more prevalent or more clearly manifested in Ohio than to-day."

The statement that the law has closed two thousand drinking places,

is a statement made purposely to deceive, and then innocently explained by those who do not know the facts. Those who make the claim are very careful not to tell how many places have been opened under the influence of the law. In many parts of the state there are more drinking places open than before the law took effect; and in many places it is true past all denial or doubt, that drunkenness and disorder have perceptibly increased.

In view of these statements it could hardly be regarded as "a disaster to the cause of temperance" were the Scott law to be displaced by a prohibitory statute or by amendment of the state constitution to that effect. It would seem from this conflict of opinion and scores of others that have been published in the Gazette from time to time on the temperance question, that there can never be harmony among the temperance workers as to how reform shall be successfully accomplished. There is altogether too much see-sawing for success.

DOUGLASS WINS.

Leadership of His Race Given to Fred Douglass.

His Speech at the Louisville Convention and Its Effect.

Other Political News—One Wing of the Bay State Greenback Party Nominates Ben Butler—His Prospects in the Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The second day of the national colored convention was marked by the same turbulence which characterized it on the first. The question had been raised as to who should be the recognized leader of the negro race in their aspirations and claims to more advantages. Fred Douglass is that man. He was elected president of the convention, and in his address proved that he wanted to do more for his race than any other man of that address was the oft-repeated lament and indignant remonstrance against the non-enforcement of the civil rights bill. The hotels, the tradesmen, the graveyards, Mr. Douglass said, were closed to the colored man, though the constitution and laws guaranteed him all the rights and privileges pertaining to free American citizenship. When he spoke of the relations of the colored people to the Republican party, there was manifest uneasiness among a great many of the delegates. The speaker saw this and hesitated, but voices called to him to speak out, and he did it. The hat, he said, was made for the head, not the head for the hat; institutions were made for men, and not men for institutions. When the Republican party failed to listen to their protests it was time to break loose from it. The colored man had been freed, not because white heads had deliberately determined to give him freedom, but more because the liberation of the slave was a blow to the slave owner. The colored people had been subjected to infamous outrages, perpetrated in the face of the Republican party, which refused to interfere. There was a spirit of independence all through the address which seemed to echo the sentiments of the majority of the convention, but was too broad at times to be publicly endorsed. When Mr. Douglass said that the colored man should be recognized by giving him the second place on the National ticket, or a place in the cabinet there was some applause, and when he vehemently said that they should shake the dust of the Republican party from their feet unless it fulfilled their promises to them, the cheers were deafening and long continued. Hats were thrown in the air, canes brandished, and tumult reigned for two or three minutes. The applause was also great when he insisted that the mechanical arts should be open to the negro and tradesmen recognize them. The audience was very slight, however, when he spoke to them about entering land in the west, as the whites were doing. The colored men present seemed to prefer to remain where they are. As a whole, the address was well received, and an effort made to adopt it as the sentiment of the gathering, but signally failed. The majority of the convention coincided with the utterances of the speaker, but thought they could not now afford to say so. A representative from Texas said that the colored people in the south were rapidly tending to party independence, but the great stumbling block was the woman. Their wives and daughters upbraided them for any apparent desertion from the Republican ranks.

After the delivery of his address Fred Douglass said to a correspondent that he was a Republican and probably always would be, as he thought his race could expect more from that party than they could from the Democrats. But he reserved the right to assent if whenever he thought it deserving of censure.

There was great confusion at the conclusion of Douglass' speech, and for hours the dispute went on with reference to further organization. Finally a long list of vice-presidents was selected, committees on civil rights, education and address were appointed and the convention took recess until evening, when addresses were made by Douglass and Striker, of South Carolina, after which an adjournment was had.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS NOMINATE BUTLER.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Greenback convention was attended by 375 accredited delegates from 101 organizations of various sorts. Its proceedings were marked by much noise and confusion. The presence of Dr. T. A. Bland, of Washington, who had the reputation of a delegate from Africa, occasioned a debate which lasted all day. It was generally understood that Bland was an emissary of the Republicans, sent in to create a stampede against Butler, and the question which occupied the time of the convention was whether he should be allowed to make a speech. Just how the question was disposed of, parliamentarily speaking, is not known, but Bland made no remarks; and may therefore be considered squelched.

Mr. P. F. Field, of Boston, the temporary chairman, made a speech eulogistic of Gov. Butler, and the permanent presiding officer, Mr. Levi F. Pierce, of Lynn, made remarks of a similar nature. The distinctive doctrines of the party were hardly alluded to in these speeches, although Mr. Field took occasion to say that the work for which it was founded was not accomplished. The nomination of Ben Butler was made without the formality of a vote, and the remaining officers were also quickly settled on. The resolutions were adopted almost without dissent. Mr. James A. Eldert, of Springfield, a member of the state central committee, resigned his position, saying: "We have gone outside our party for a man because he says our mission was to get the colored man and

shut out vote for Benjamin F. Butler." After the convention adjourned John Howe, of Worcester, the nominee for lieutenant governor, declined to serve, and joined with all the candidates of the party for the "straight" Greenback convention, which is to be held at Worcester in October.

In the platform, the preamble denounces both the Republican and Democratic parties, especially the former. The platform demands the repeal of all class laws; no subsidies to corporations; equal political rights for men and women; the election of all public officials, as far as practicable, by a direct vote of the people; a graduated income tax, and taxation of all other property in an equal ratio; no more refunding of the public debt in such a manner that it can not be paid when the government has money to pay with, disconnection of the leading policy; a demoralization of gold and silver as domestic currency, and the issue, instead, of full legal tender paper currency; the withdrawal of the power of issue from national banks; the removal of the tariff; that prison labor should not be allowed to cheapen honest labor; that suffrage shall be free to all; larger appropriations for common schools; shorter hours of labor; and the regulation of labor-state commerce by congress, so that middlemen cannot raise prices; prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines and workshops, and equal pay for equal work of men and women. The platform closes with a glowing eulogy of Gov. Butler.

BUTLER DEMOCRATS. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Times has a special from Springfield, Mass., which says: "The Democratic state convention will be all Butler. It is expected that his nomination will be made by acclamation. There is a vague report about the hotels that Gov. Butler will endorse the convention by declining to run, but the members of the state committee profess to take no stock whatever in the story. They say that 'the old man' will be here, and will make a rattling speech in reply to that of Col. Codman at the Republican convention, and they also add assurances of his election."

Conspicuous among the delegates already here are several who within a few years have been active participants in Republican conventions. Equally noticeable is the absence of old-time Democrats. The majority of the delegates are young men, and many of them are of the element of the future. A meeting of discontented ones, numbering forty, and led by J. J. Coffey, of Boston, was held in the Hayes house, at which there was much talk about the prominence of the new recruits, who, it was claimed, are not true Democrats.

INDIANA PROHIBITIONISTS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The grand temperance council of Indiana began its session this morning at 10 o'clock. Forty-two delegates were represented. The council was called to order by W. H. Trennol, of Huntington, president since the death of Dr. J. W. Corish. Mr. Trennol read the president's annual address. It was a strong, earnest and thoughtful plea for constitutional prohibition.

He recommended that at the fall election prohibitionists should vote for candidates who pronounced in favor of prohibition. This recommendation was received with applause. The secretary, John H. Whitson, reported that the council was largely in debt, and that in many localities active work had been suspended on account of this. They claim there are 100,000 prohibitionists in Indiana.

THE WAGE WORKERS.

A German Banker Testifies Before the Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Henry Bischoff, a German banker, was a witness before the senate sub-committee on labor and education. He testified that the hours of labor here were shorter than in Germany. He also testified that he was unable to find time to study the interests of his employees. If this were the case there would not be so much cause for strikes. Workingmen in America did better work than those in Germany, but their homes were not so comfortable, and, as a consequence, they were dissatisfied after they got through their day's work. If one-half of the millions deposited in the savings banks by workingmen were devoted to the establishment of their homes, the working people would be more contented and the community be a great deal better off. Moral training would do more to prevent strikes than legislative action. When employers treated their workmen in a kinder spirit, there would, he thought, be no necessity for trade unions. Laborers, he said, should be paid more. There should be industrial schools in which girls and women could be instructed in household economy. Witness said all combinations had an injurious influence on the consumer, but he did not see how they could be remedied by legislation, as capitalists had a right to do as they pleased with their money, but he did think there should be some legislation to prevent men from dealing in futures; that is, selling of something they did not own. It was a species of gambling. The trade dollar, he thought, should be redeemed by congress.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

The Cut Extended by the Pan Handle to Local Points.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The only change in the rate cutting between the Pan Handle and "Monon" lines is that it has been extended to local points. The Pan Handle announces that it will sell coal at its office, No. 100 Randolph street, as follows: To Lafayette, Ind., \$1.25; to Cosport, Ind., \$1.50; to Crawfordsville, Ind., \$1.50; to Reynolds, Ind., \$1.50; to Greenfield, Ind., \$1.50; and the same reduction to all points in Indiana, Ohio, and the south and southeast. The 5 cent rate of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois caused great excitement, but will not be noticed by the other lines.

A Boston Man's View of Butler.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—"Gosh" says: "On my road here I met a Boston man who was recently a member of the Democratic state committee. I asked him if Butler was after the presidency, and he answered: 'Doubt sure. He expects to buy it from the southern element. The element he is looking for. If he can get the southern vote and the Irish vote and the renegade Republican vote he thinks he has a pretty sure thing, and if he does not get the nomination, and can get up any sympathy or make a good trade by running independently, he will do that. You may make up your mind,' said my informant, 'that he will be elected if he consents to run for governor. He is a little scared about it, but his enemies, like myself, are not. I know he can be elected.'"

Wool-Growers in Council.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The wool-growers of the United States met at the Grand Pacific hotel for the purpose of reorganizing the national association. Representatives from the different states and territories were present. The chief objects of the convention are to form an association on a more solid basis than the old organization and to appoint a committee of live, active men to go before the senate tariff commission in the interests of the wool-growers. The convention will probably be continued for several days.

Of the many remedies before the public for nervous debility and weakness of nerve generative system, there is none equal to Allen's Brain Food, which promptly and permanently

restores all lost vigor; it never fails. \$1 pkg., 6 for \$5.—At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York City.

A CRAZY INVINCIBLE

He Attempts to Take the Life of a British Consul.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A man of medium height and dark complexion, plainly dressed in black, entered the British consulate, at Twenty-seventh street, and inquired if there was a British consul in Buffalo. Upon receiving a reply to the negative, he turned round, walked half way across the office toward the door, swung about, and shouted: "You've hunted me down; you've libeled me. I'd like to blow up Dublin castle to revenge myself on your government; but I'll revenge myself now by shooting the whole lot of you." He then leveled a revolver at the consul and fired two shots, neither of which took effect. He was arrested and taken to the Tombs, where he made the following singular statement. Giving his name as James H. Feeney, he said: "James Carey was my friend until he turned informer. My troubles began after the Phoenix park murders. I was arrested, though no accusation was brought against me. Again and again I was asked if I could give information concerning the murders, and large sums of money were offered me. At last I was discharged. My health was shattered by confinement, but they were not through with me yet. I naturally uttered threats of vengeance and used strong language against the British government. I was imprisoned again and remained in prison until one night when I was taken from the jail blindfolded, but when I got my sight again I was on a steamer. I had no idea where we were going to or what was to become of me. Finally we reached Halifax. There, apparently, I regained my liberty and went to Toronto, but the British bonds were dogging me still. In Toronto they trumped up a charge of insanity against me, and had me confined in city hospital. One day I made my escape and got to Buffalo. There they made another attempt of the same kind, but some priests who were interested in me employed a lawyer for me, and I was released. I also got money to pay for a passage to Ireland. I came here to take passage, but I thought before going over I'd have my revenge on the British consul in Buffalo even if I had to go back to that city. I went to the British consulate here and was told there was none in Buffalo. Well, they are all British villains in the office here."

Feeney does not appear like a lunatic, except for a certain restless movement of the eyes. In default of \$1,000 bail he was committed for trial.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Tragedy at the Polls near Shelbyville, Ind.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 25.—At a special election held in Van Buren township, this county, to vote a railroad subsidy, a fight occurred at Fountaintown, the voting precinct, in which a young man named Charles Vernon was stabbed to death. The locality is fifteen miles from this city. When the vote was almost all in, a number of men—all of whom favored the road—were standing around the polls. A friendly scuffle was engaged in by a few, the outcome of which was a fight, in which one man was slugged in the face, and another knocked down. This difficulty was soon quelled, but not until considerable blood had been stirred up among the friends of the bill. Among these was William Cross, aged 29 years, and Charles Vernon, aged 33 years. Vernon, who was the stronger man of the two, shoved Cross several times and followed him around in a menacing manner, and finally made at him, exclaiming: "I am going to lick you, anyhow." Cross, who was trying to evade a fight, at this drew from a pocket a heavy pen-knife, and falling on his antagonist stabbed him about a dozen times before he was pulled away. Vernon was cut in the head, face and abdomen. His left hand was cut severely through. The wounds were four inches long. During the excitement Cross fled toward a corn field, and by good running reached it and made good his escape for the time being. Vernon and Cross both lived near Fountaintown, and were farm laborers. Their reputations heretofore have been good. The officers here are on the lookout for Cross, but it is not likely that they will apprehend him.

THE DETROIT TRAGEDY.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—At the coroner's inquest in the case of Cornelius Alles, the young druggist who was murdered in this city Saturday night, Dr. William H. Prittie, owner of the store where Alles was employed, testified that he last saw the young man alive about 5:45 o'clock Saturday evening when he told him to go to supper. The doctor also identified the vital that was found near Alles, and that it contained the toxicologic drops spoken of in a former dispatch as having come from his store. The label was in the handwriting of Alles, and the doctor found the large bottle which contained similar "drops" on the prescription counter, where it must have been left by the murdered clerk. The verdict of the jury was that Cornelius Alles came to his death from a pistol shot fired by a person unknown to the jury, on Saturday night, September 23, 1883.

MISS ATKINSON'S MURDER.

OXFORD, Ind., Sept. 25.—Hundreds of mounted men are searching in this vicinity for the murderer of Miss Ada Atkinson. Twenty-six desperate stabs were found upon her body, her throat having been cut from ear to ear. The deed is believed to have been the work of some nervous woman for revenge. As a fine watch and well-filled portmanteau lay near her corpse, robbery could not have been the object.

Accidentally Shot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Lynnan Blair, of the firm of Blair & Blair, a prominent operator on the board of trade, was killed by his own party by the discharge of a gun. It is thought by his friends that the occurrence was accidental. Mr. Blair was president of the chamber of commerce, and his sudden and violent death has startled the city.

The conference of Pacific railroad managers is still in session at San Francisco. It is believed in that city that Gould and the Central Pacific people are the ones who are now endeavoring to secure control of the Northern Pacific in Wall street, and that if the Villard syndicate can send its stocks upward in the market it can secure a good percentage in the pool.

Reliable means of eradicating local disease of the skin, viz.: GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR and WHISKER DYE, 50 cts.

BLANKS

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Saturday Eve. Sept. 29.

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Extension Hanging Lamps

Porcelain Shade, \$1.75. Large Vases 25 cents a pair. All other goods equally as low.

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Gives the largest light of any lamp yet invented, at

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TAKES THE LEAD AS USUAL IN RECEIVING THEIR FALL STOCK OF

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We have been receiving the past two weeks a very large and elegant stock of

Fall Dress Goods consisting in part of

Jersey Cloths, Jersey Suitings, Billiard Cloths, Shooa Cloths, Silk

and Wool Ottoman Suitings, Melrose suitings, and Grey Camels

Hair Suitings, also in

FINE BLACK DRESS GOODS!

We have the best line of these goods ever put onto a counter in this city, consisting of Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Serge Amours, Nan's Cloth, Crape Cloth

Black Diamond Suitings, and Black Mole Suiting. Special attention is called to

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BLACK CASHMERES

That we have. In June last we gave an order to a large importer in New York for

seventy-five pieces of Black Cashmeres; 15 pieces to be delivered the first of every

month from August to December. These goods have all been made since we gave

our order. No such goods in texture, weight, width and color can be seen in this

city at any price. Ladies purchasing Black Cashmeres will not only get a superior

article, but save money by looking at our goods before purchasing.

Ten pieces more of these Cheney Brother's Colored Silks this day received 25 per

cent less than they have been sold for all this season. Ten pieces of those

Black Gros Grain \$1.50 Silks,

This day received that we sold over 50 pieces of since July 1st.

These Goods Beat Them All,

M. C. Smith.

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E DUCATIONA

TO PARENTS. Before removing your children to the Public School, sending them to Non-School or elsewhere, because of lower rates of other fancied advantages, consider the value of the Christian Educational System as an integral Illinois near West to see whether it does not cover your wants and means, and commend their young persons to the Holy New Age W. Haskins, Inc. Proc Home Wood School, Jubilee, Ill.

